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subject. It does not attempt to reach definitive solutions. The time is not yet ripe to do so. But the material is there, awaiting the gradual synthesis which will create out of it a consistent theory of competitive relations — a theory which will avoid "the ferocious extreme of competition" on the one hand, and its complete cessation on the other. Such a theory will mark a great step forward in the readjustment of our legal system to the needs of a complex industrial civilization.

THURLOW M. GORDON.

SELECT CASES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES ON THE LAW OF WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION. By Joseph Warren. Cambridge. Published by the Editor. 1917. pp. xi, 879.

An outstanding feature of Professor Warren's collection of cases is the fact that the larger part of the volume — to be precise, four hundred and eighty-eight out of the eight hundred and seventy-nine pages — is devoted to the subject of administration. This is an innovation upon the usual practice of case-book editors, who, following the line of least resistance, emphasize the less difficult topics of the form, execution and revocation of wills. Yet every lawyer recognizes that the law of executors and administrators is not less important than the other portion of testamentary law. Professor Warren's book, because of its emphasis upon this comparatively neglected field, ought to receive special recognition by teachers and students.

While the evolution of our law of wills has been relatively neat and orderly, there is hardly a branch that has had less logic and method in its historical development than that of administration. The accidental and historical distinctions between law and equity, between real and personal property, and between the jurisdictions of state and church courts, have here left their mark deeply impressed. The resulting intricacy, which made the title "executors and administrators" a favorite one with the authors of mediaeval abridgments, has rendered it necessary that the subject be practically reconstructed in modern times. The editor has given full recognition to this fact by selecting for the most part modern material as a basis for the study of the subject. Thus, a long chapter is devoted to the very modern subject of inheritance taxes (pages 503–579), and the matters of survival of claims and the performance of the contracts of executors and administrators are surprisingly well treated by means of recent English and American cases, including even so recent a case as *Quirk v. Thomas*, [1916] 1 K. B. 516.

Valuable notes throughout the book supplement the text without affecting its usefulness as a case book for the use of students. A good example of such a note, referring not only to reported cases but to abundant statutory material, may be found at pages 283 to 285, where the editor refers to the American statutes giving to the pretermitted heir or the posthumous child a protection which was denied by the extreme liberty of testation authorized by the English law.

The excellent character of the typography and the generally agreeable form of the volume deserve special commendation. It is believed that an index might have rendered the book useful to the practitioner without detracting from its value for the purpose for which it was primarily intended.

ORRIN K. McMURRAY.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES. Second Edition. By S. Walter Jones. Kansas City, Missouri: Vernon Law Book Company. 1916. pp. xxiv, 1065.

The publication of a new edition of this standard work, issued originally a decade ago, is timely in view of the extensive development of the law appli-